JAN 2 0 2012

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ROADWAY PARTICULATE MATTER POLLUTION CONTROL.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that roadway particulate
- 2 matter pollution, which is disbursed into the environment from
- 3 the dust and debris emanating from road materials as motor
- 4 vehicle tires traverse over pavement, is a serious environmental
- 5 threat. Roadway particulate matter pollution enters Hawaiian
- 6 waters as storm water runoff, causing harm to fisheries, live
- 7 coral reefs, and agriculture and aquaculture production.
- 8 Stormwater runoff from roadways contain many pollutants and
- 9 metals, including zinc from tires and barium, cadmium, nickel,
- 10 copper, lead, zinc, and antimony from brakes. Stormwater runoff
- 11 of pollutants and metals has been documented to be deposited in
- 12 Hawaii's waterways and marine environment.
- 13 The legislature also finds that inhalation of roadway
- 14 particulate matter pollution particles is a health risk.
- 15 Particles penetrate into and are deposited into the various
- 16 regions of the respiratory tract. The adverse health effects
- 17 from roadway particulate matter pollution include increased
- 18 hospital admissions and emergency room visits, school absences, 2012-0113 SB SMA-1.doc



- 1 work loss days, changes in lung function, respiratory symptoms,
- 2 lung tissue changes, alteration to respiratory defense
- 3 mechanisms, and premature death. Children, the elderly,
- 4 pregnant women, and those who suffer from pulmonary diseases are
- 5 particularly at risk to roadway particulate matter pollution.
- 6 The United States Environmental Protection Agency has
- 7 concluded that, based on a qualitative assessment of the
- 8 epidemiological evidence of the effects associated with exposure
- 9 to roadway particulate matter pollution, individuals with
- 10 respiratory disease are at greater risk of premature mortality
- 11 and hospitalization; individuals with infectious respiratory
- 12 disease are at greater risk of premature mortality and
- 13 morbidity, the concomitant hospitalization and aggravation of
- 14 respiratory symptoms, and susceptibility to respiratory
- 15 infections; elderly individuals are at greater risk of premature
- 16 mortality and hospitalization for cardiopulmonary problems;
- 17 children are at greater risk of increased respiratory symptoms
- 18 and decreased lung function; and asthmatic individuals are at
- 19 risk of exacerbation of symptoms associated with asthma and of
- 20 an increased need for medical attention.
- 21 The legislature further finds that Hawaii's economy and the
- 22 quality of life of its residents rely on the health, quality,



and cleanliness of the riparian and marine environment. During 1 2 storm events, roadway particulate matter pollution sediments are 3 transported directly to storm sewers and then into streams where 4 it can contaminate the food chain with the bioaccumulation of 5 metal contaminants and modify the ecological health of the 6 ecosystem. For example, research conducted by the University of Hawaii at Manoa has shown very high levels of contamination in 8 the Manoa watershed from roadway particulate matter pollution. 9 The National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program of the United 10 States Fish and Wildlife Service found that fish from Manoa 11 Stream have the highest concentrations of lead in the nation. 12 Further research showed that copper, zinc, and lead in the Manoa 13 watershed were anthropogenically generated. The authors 14 concluded that automotive emissions plus vehicle wear were the 15 primary contributors of trace metal concentrations. 16 Research findings of the University of Hawaii at Manoa also 17 show that there is a general pattern of increasing trace metal 18 concentrations downstream as the fluvial network traverses the 19 lower portions of the watershed. Hawaii's high population 20 densities and significant traffic densities probably contribute 21 to the elevated contamination levels. Road-deposited sediments 22 have very high contaminant concentrations, and ultimately these

```
1
    sediments are flushed into stream systems where they can
2
    potentially have adverse effects. The legislature further finds
3
    that trace metal pollution in Honolulu streams will not improve
4
    as long as sediments are allowed to flush directly into stream
5
    systems untreated.
6
         The legislature finds that tourism is very dependent on the
7
    health of coral reefs. The average annual value of the coral
8
    reef ecosystem among the main islands of Hawaii amounts to a
9
    total of $364,000,000, eighty-five per cent of which stems from
10
    recreational value, according to research funded by the National
11
    Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coastal Ocean Program.
12
         Additional research findings on roadway particulate matter
13
    pollution demonstrate that pollutant emission at street-level,
14
    the most damaging urban environmental pollution which is due
15
    largely to road traffic, can be two to four times higher than
16
    that routinely measured on top of buildings or at typical air
17
    quality monitoring stations; particulate air pollution is
18
    associated with adverse health effects; pregnant women who live
19
    near high traffic areas are ten to twenty per cent more likely
20
    to have premature and low birth weight babies; and damage to
21
    aquatic ecosystems and human health can be substantial. One-
22
    sixth of hydrocarbons and up to one-half of suspended solids
```

- 1 reaching streams originate from highways, according to estimates
- 2 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Vehicle-
- 3 related particulates in highway runoff come mostly from tire and
- 4 pavement wear, engine and brake wear, and settleable exhaust.
- 5 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to establish a
- 6 pilot program to:
- 7 (1) Require each state agency to purchase, install, and
- 8 maintain aftermarket equipment certified by the
- 9 director of transportation to directly capture and
- 10 remove from the environment re-entrained particles and
- 11 tire and brake wear emissions from all wheels of state
- 12 agency motor vehicles;
- 13 (2) Extend to twenty-four months the vehicle inspection
- 14 period for vehicles that are installed with
- 15 aftermarket equipment certified by the director of
- 16 transportation to directly capture and remove from the
- environment re-entrained particles and tire and brake
- wear emissions:
- 19 (3) Require the director of transportation to certify
- 20 aftermarket equipment to directly capture and remove
- 21 from the environment re-entrained particles and tire
- 22 and brake wear emissions; and

1	(4) Require that the registered owner or lessee of a fleet
2	of twenty-five or more commercial motor vehicles,
3	commercial trailers, or passenger automobiles
4	periodically verify, as a condition of initial and
5	renewal of registration of those vehicles, the
6	installation and operation of aftermarket equipment
7	that is certified by the director of transportation to
8	directly capture and remove from the environment re-
9	entrained particles and tire and brake wear emissions.
10	SECTION 2. Chapter 286, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
12	and to read as follows:
13	"§286- Roadway particulate matter pollution equipment.
14	Beginning January 1, 2013, the director of transportation shall
15	certify aftermarket motor vehicle equipment designed to directly
16	capture and remove from the environment re-entrained particles
17	and tire and brake wear emissions from motor vehicles."
18	SECTION 3. Section 196-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19	amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:
20	"(c) With regard to motor vehicles and transportation
21	fuel, each agency shall:

1	(1)	Comply with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,
2		Part 490, Subpart C, "Mandatory State Fleet Program",
3		if applicable;
4	(2)	Comply with all applicable state laws regarding
5		vehicle purchases;
6	(3)	Once federal and state vehicle purchase mandates have
7		been satisfied, purchase the most fuel-efficient
8	·	vehicles that meet the needs of their programs;
9		provided that life cycle cost-benefit analysis of
10		vehicle purchases shall include projected fuel costs;
11	(4)	Purchase alternative fuels and ethanol blended
12		gasoline when available;
13	(5)	Evaluate a purchase preference for biodiesel blends,
14		as applicable to agencies with diesel fuel purchases;
15	(6)	Promote efficient operation of vehicles;
16	(7)	Use the most appropriate minimum octane fuel; provided
17		that vehicles shall use 87-octane fuel unless the
18		owner's manual for the vehicle states otherwise or the
19		engine experiences knocking or pinging;
20	(8)	Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline,
21		collect and maintain, for the life of each vehicle
22		acquired, the following data:

2012-0113 SB SMA-1.doc

1		(A)	Vehicle acquisition cost;
2		(B)	United States Environmental Protection Agency
3			rated fuel economy;
4		(C)	Vehicle fuel configuration, such as gasoline,
5			diesel, flex-fuel gasoline/E85, and dedicated
6			propane;
7		(D)	Actual in-use vehicle mileage;
8		(E)	Actual in-use vehicle fuel consumption; and
9		(F)	Actual in-use annual average vehicle fuel
10			economy; [and]
11	(9)	Begi	nning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline
12 .		with	respect to each agency that operates a fleet of
13		thir	ty or more vehicles, collect and maintain, in
14		addi	tion to the data in paragraph (8), the following
15		(A)	Information on the vehicles in the fleet,
16			including vehicle year, make, model, gross
17			vehicle weight rating, and vehicle fuel
18	J		configuration;
19		(B)	Fleet fuel usage, by fuel;
20		(C)	Fleet mileage; and

1		(D) Overall annual average fleet fuel economy and		
2		average miles per gallon of gasoline and		
3		diesel[-]; and		
4	(10)	Beginning January 1, 2013, purchase, install and		
5		maintain aftermarket equipment certified by the		
6		director of transportation under section 286- to		
7		directly capture and remove from the environment re-		
8		entrained particles and tire and brake wear emissions		
9		from all wheels of motor vehicles."		
10	SECTION 4. Section 286-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is			
11	amended by	y amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:		
12	"(a)	The following vehicles shall be certified as provided		
13	in subsect	tion (e) once every year:		
14	(1)	Trucks, truck-tractors, semitrailers, and pole		
15		trailers having a gross vehicle weight rating of more		
16		than 10,000 pounds;		
17	(2)	Buses;		
18	(3)	Rental or U-drive motor vehicles two years of age or		
19		older; and		
20	(4)	Taxicabs [-] <u>:</u>		
21	[Ambulance	es] provided that ambulances shall be certified as		
22	provided :	in subsection (e) once every six months $[-]$, and		
		SB SMA-1.doc		

1	vehicles under this subsection that are equipped with				
2	aftermark	et equipment certified under section 286- to directly			
3	capture a	nd remove from the environment re-entrained particles			
4	and tire	and brake wear emissions from all wheels shall be			
5	certified	every twenty-four months.			
6	(b)	All other vehicles, including motorcycles, trailers,			
7	semitrail	ers, and pole trailers having a gross vehicle weight			
8	rating of	10,000 pounds or less, and antique motor vehicles as			
9	defined i	n section 249-1, except those in subsections (c) and			
10	(d), shal	l be certified as provided in subsection (e) every			
11	twelve mo	nths; provided that [any]:			
12	(1)	Any vehicle to which this subsection applies shall not			
13		require inspection within two years of the date on			
14		which the vehicle was first sold[-]; and			
15	(2)	Beginning January 1, 2013, vehicles under this			
16		subsection that are equipped with aftermarket			
17		equipment certified under section 286- to directly			
18		capture and remove from the environment re-entrained			
19		particles and tire and brake wear emissions from all			
20		wheels shall be certified every twenty-four months."			

```
1
         SECTION 5. Section 286-53.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2
    amended by amending its title and subsections (a) to (c) to read
3
    as follows:
4
         "[+]$286-53.5[<del>] Permanent registration</del>] Registration of
5
    fleet vehicles [-]; certification of emission control equipment.
6
         [Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the] The
7
    registered owner or lessee of a fleet of twenty-five or more
8
    vehicles consisting of commercial motor vehicles, commercial
9
    trailers, or passenger automobiles may apply to the director of
10
    finance of the county in which the vehicles are to be operated,
    for permanent license plates, decals, and registration cards;
11
12
    provided that the vehicle shall not be registered in any other
13
    state.
14
              The application for initial issuance of [permanent]
15
    registration shall be filed in such form as the director of
16
    finance shall require. Upon initial application and payment of
17
    the required fees, the director of finance shall issue a
18
    distinguishing license plate or decal which indicates the
19
    vehicle has been registered under this section.
                                                      An initial
20
    registration shall not be issued to a registered owner or lessee
21
    unless every fleet vehicle owned or leased by that owner or
22
    lessee is equipped with aftermarket equipment certified under
```

2012-0113 SB SMA-1.doc

- 1 section 286- to directly capture and remove from the
 2 environment re-entrained particles and tire and brake wear
 3 emissions from all wheels. Any initial fleet registration that
 4 has been issued prior to January 1, 2013, shall re-register in
- 5 accordance with this subsection within months.
- 6 (c) Upon submission of the renewal of registration form
- 7 and payment of normally required fees, the license plates,
- 8 decals, and registration cards issued pursuant to this section
- 9 for the vehicle shall remain valid; provided that a fleet
- 10 vehicle registered under this section may be deleted from such
- 11 identified fleet upon notification of the director of finance by
- 12 the registered owner on the proper form, and if the
- 13 distinguishing license plates, decals, and registration cards
- 14 issued for the vehicle are surrendered. Failure to comply with
- 15 the preceding sentence shall require payment by the fleet owner
- 16 of fees due for registration of the vehicle as though the
- 17 vehicle remained part of the fleet. Display of the
- 18 distinguishing license plate or decal and registration card
- 19 shall constitute prima facie evidence that the vehicle is
- 20 currently registered.
- 21 The registered owner or lessee of any vehicle registered
- 22 pursuant to this section shall display in a conspicuous place on



- both the right and the left side of each vehicle, the name, 1
- trademark, or logo of the company. The display of the name, 2
- trademark, or logo shall be printed in sharp contrast to the 3
- background of the vehicle and shall be of such size, shape, and 4
- 5 color as to be readily identifiable during daylight hours from a
- 6 distance of fifty feet.
- 7 A renewal registration shall not be issued to a registered
- owner or lessee unless every fleet vehicle owned or leased by 8
- 9 that owner or lessee is equipped with aftermarket equipment
- 10 certified under section 286- to directly capture and remove
- 11 from the environment re-entrained particles and tire and brake
- 12 wear emissions from all wheels."
- 13 SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
- 14 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
- 15 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval
- 16 and shall be repealed on December 31, 2016.

17

INTRODUCED BY: 4. Kalami Eghil By Request

Report Title:

Roadway Particulate Matter Pollution; Emissions; Re-entrained Particles

Description:

Requires state agencies to purchase, install, and maintain aftermarket equipment of state vehicles certified to capture and remove environment re-entrained particles and tire and brake wear emissions; extends to twenty-four months the certificates of inspection for motor vehicles with such equipment; requires the director of transportation to certify such equipment; requires fleet vehicles to be equipped with such equipment as a condition of initial and renewal registration. Sunset 12/31/16.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

14